WHAT RAILROAD MEN SAY

Several of the Leading Strikers Who Come to the Support of Gen. Harrison.

Affidavits That Sweep Away the Vile Lies of Democrats and Show that the General Is the Just Champion of Labor Interests.

The Republican State central committee have ssued a pamphlet, now in print, showing Gen. Plarrison's complete record throughout the strike of 1877, and substantiating the statements by the affidavits of a number of railroad employes at that time engaged in work. The document sovers a brief history of the salient facts of the strike, and the proclamation of Governor Williams, followed by a consultation between the and the committee of safety. Harrison's speech at that time was a masterful review of the situation, in which he took a bold stand in favor of the justice of the strikers' cause, pledging his best efforts as one of the arbitration committee to obtain redress at the hands of the railroad managers. During his remarks some of the strikers in the andience began to leave. They returned, however, in a short time, and at the close of the meeting they remarked that "the railroad men themselves did not at heart respect men who were too ready to approve everything that was done for policy's sake and, perhaps, to gain votes; the railroad men, like other men, were liable to make mistakes, and in the long run had a higher regard for a like General Harrison, who in a kindly spirit, wished to lead them to a just view of the situation." At a meeting of consultation some citizens again advised that harsh measures be resorted to as a means of settlement, but General Harrison stood firm in his belief that a peaceful solution would be the most beneficial, and such a solution was found. An account of General Harrison's defense of the strikers in the courts is also given in the pamphlet, in which the generosity of the railroad men is dwelt upon at considerable length, one remarking to the General, as he left the room, "If we had taken your advice we would not have got into this trouble.'

are indorsed by the following affidavits: Being night yardmaster for the I., C. & L. railroad in Indianapolis before, during and after the strike of 1877. I cheerfully concur in this statement of facts, knowing, as I do, General Harrison's conciliatory actions during this trouble. John. O. Hicks,

General Yardmaster C., I. St. L. & C. R. R. Added to this are the affidavits of the following employes, who testify to the truthfulness of the pamphlet: Joseph Averill, general yardmaster, Vandalia line; Joseph Sanger, secretary Yardmaster's Association; Alexander R. Me-Alpine, superintendent Western Car Company, late master mechanic Bee-line railroad; Augustus D. Shaw, assistant yardmaster, C., C., C. & I. railroad; David R. Crawford, yard-conductor, Vandalia line; John Wethers, switchman, Big Four road, corner Louisiana and Mississippi streets: Wm. P. McBride, engineer, C.,

St. L. & P. ratlroad. The central committee also has in its possesion the sworn affidavits of members of the orig-Inal committee, testifying that General Harrison never, on any occasion, uttered the language that is now falsely attributed to him by Demo-

An Aggressive Campaign. Around Republican headquarters there was lit-

tle of exciting interest during yesterday, the force of clerks being busy in sending out literature, while Chairman Huston and Secretary Dille were arranging the schedule for public speaking next month. A number of speeches have already been made in different parts of the State, but the regular campaign of words has not yet opened. General Hovey is expected to reach his home at Mount Vernon on the 1st of September, when a grand welcome will be given him. Among the speakers who will be present are Governor Porter, Gen. Tom Nelson and Hon. W. D. Foulke. Some appointments have been made for Governor Porter, and applications for him are pouring in on the committee. He will take a leading part in the campaign. He is booked now for speeches at Columbus, in Bar-tholomew county, and Nashville, in Brown county. Other assignments will be made in a few days. Ex-Senator Foulke, goes from Mount Vernon to Pittsburg and Washington. Major Calkins and O. P. Morton are booked for Madison, Jeffersonville, New Albany and Corydon. No arrangements have as yet been made with speakers from a distance, but many of the most eminent men of the party are expected to take part in the campaign. Many requests have been received for Major McKinley and Governor

Foraker. In the Lincoln League department of the work the managers express themselves as well satisfied with the outlook. New clubs are being reported every day, and by almost every mail. The membership in the old clubs is increasing. The total membership of the league is over 30,000 voters. A large number of new clubs have been organized among the workingmen in various parts of the State, and the feeling for the Republican ticket among this class of citizens is reported as rapidly growing. The committee seem to be confident in the outcome, and are amused at the bluster of the Democrats. When told the Democrats were very jubilant, Mr. Huston quietly remarked that in 1886 they were just as jubilant, and for two days after the election could not realize that they had run smack up against a good-sized political earth-quake. There is an air of business around the Republican beadquarters that is not found in the rooms of the enemy.

Cleveland Not Liked.

Alderman W. H. Stauffer, of Allegheny City, Pa. who was in the city last night, has been engaged in political work for a number of years, and he represented the Republican outlook in his State as excellent. When asked how the present support of Cleveland compares with that of 1884, he replied: "It does not compare at all with the enthusiastic support he was given four years 820. The reason for this change is the decidedly poor administration he has conducted. His appointments in Pennsylvania did not meet with the popularity he thought they would, and, besides this, his rebel flag doctrines don't quite suit the loyal ideas of the majority of our citizens. That will win over a large G. A. R. Democratic vote for Harrison." "You think the Lepublican party is safe,

then?" he was asked. "Yes, by all means. Harrison will receive a great majority in Pennsylvania. The laboring men are all solid for the ticket, except, of course, those who have been Democrats all their lives and who never would change their opinions, no matter what man was put up. Cleveland's last message is but a twist at the British lion's tail, for the sake of party policy. It merely is a scheme to catch the Irish vote. But it is too celf-evident to have any great effect." "Are there any changes among party mem-bers in your State?"

"Yes, many. The Democrate are flopping pver rather rapidly. I never saw the party in better condition in Pennsylvania than it is today, and I think there need be no fear for Harrison and Morton from our quarter of the

Addresses to First Voters. The First Voters' Harrison and Morton Club, now numbering over three hundred, held a meeting last night that crowded Superior Court Room No. 2 to its fullest seating capacity. The slub is now in a most flourishing condition. A drum and bugle corps has been formed, consisting of twenty-four pieces, and the uniforms which have been ordered are expected at almost any time. Hon. John B. Elam addressed the meeting, confining his remarks almost entirely to reasons why a young man should his political career by giving his support to a party under whose control the government has been successfully managed for twenty-five years. It was the party, he said, that chose for its first President Abraham Lincoln, and it is to be hoped that through its action this year the last Democratic executive will end his official career. The tariff question was ably discussed, and the Mills bill. as showing the free-trace tendencies of the Democratic party, was analyzed. The question of wages is the most vital one to the young men | The Judge ruled against her, and while he of the age, said Mr. Elam, and the record of was giving his decision she surprised Democracy is not one to be commended to all present by rising suddenly from her chair any workingman. He closed by citing the and falling in a dead faint. At the time several reasons why the Repullican party is the ladies were in attendance on the trial, but they best fitted to receive young men into its protec: | immediately left the room. Two teachers, Miss tion, covering the ground of its past history, the benefits derived from its existence, and its fut-

ure hopes. After his address, music was fur-

of this city. Judge Hadley, of Danville, who was in the audience, was called upon, and made a few very pointed remarks, dwelling mainly upon the relations of the young voters throughout the land to the political issues of the day.

A Crushed Democrat.

Yesterday forenoon a dozen or more men were gathered in a knot in front of Kelleher's hat store, talking politics, of course. "No. sir," said a young man with a long red neck surmounted by a head about the size of a white winter pearmain, "no sir, there are no defections in the Democratic ranks. We'll carry Indiana by 10.000."

"I don't know how it is up here," quietly remarked a comfortable looking, farmer-appear-ing man about fifty years old, "but down my way there are a good many who voted for Cleve-land four years ago who will vote for General Harrison this fall. I'm one of them myself." "I'm another," said a grizzled veteran with a Grand Army badge on his breast; "four years ago I voted for Cleveland, as did five members

of my family. This year we will every one vote for Benjamin Harrison." "I can name forty such in my neighborhood,"

"I'll bet you can't name ten," yelled the young Democrat, "and I'll put up money."
"Come on if you mean business," said the farmer, "I'll bet \$40 that I can point out to you forty of my neighbors who four years ago voted for Cleveland but who will vote this year for General Harrison.

"Where do you live?" gasped the Democrat who seemed to be losing interest in betting. "I live in Wayne county, and if you'll put up \$40 dollars on that proposition I'll pay your way down to old Wayne and throw you in a good horse if you win the bet." The Democrat looked so foolish and crest-tallen that the crowd merci-fully parted and allowed him to sneak away.

As to Photographic Paper. The injurious effect of tampering with the tariff is indicated by the fate of the photographic-paper industry in this country. Said a member of the art establishment of H. Lieber & Co. yesterday: "We now buy all our albumen paper from foreign markets. Two years ago Congress passed a law reducing the duty on that article from 45 to 25 per cent. The result was to shut up the only two manufactories of it in the country. One of them was located in Philadelphia and the other in Rochester."

"Did the reduction of the tariff make any great difference in the price of that which was sold to the consumers in this country?" "It made the price a very little cheaper, but the change was by no means commensurate with the reduction in the amount of tariff. The advantage to the consumer was very slight, but i made the manufacture of the article an impossi The entire statements as made in the pamphlet pility here, as we cannot compete on even terms with the Germans. It is in Germany that most of the paper is made.

> The Railroad Club. The Harrison and Morton Railroad Club held large and enthusiastic meeting last night at Prafflin's Hall, although there was no business of importance, apparently, to come be-fore the meeting. "We have simply met in order to be together," said the president in explaining the nature of the meeting, which was large enough to fill the ball. The secretary received the names of a number of new members. Third Ward Republicans.

> There was a good Rapublican meeting in the Third ward last night, when A. F. Potts and Capt. W. D. Wiles made stirring speeches There were over 300 persons present, and all evinced the greatest interest and enthusiasm. Excellent music came from the Colored Glee Club, whose campaign songs contributed largely to the success of the occasion.

Political Notes. The Harrison Glee Club will meet at Pfafflin's Hall this evening. Several speeches are to be made in Maine by

Major Calkins during the campaign. W. H. H. Miller and George W. Spahr are to address the Republicans at Broad Ripple Saturday night.

Geo. Harvey, a member of the R. R. Club, and others, will speak at corner Virginia avenue and Dillon street this evening. Colonel Matson is to make his first campaign speech at Logansport to-morrow evening. He

will be at Connersville on Saturday, and on the 8th at Terre Haute. Col. John A. Bridgland and Wm. Dudley Foulke will speak at Pfafflin's Hall Friday even-ing. Mr. Foulke's speech will be devoted to a

Secretary Saulcy, of the county central committee, would like to have the presidents of all Republican clubs in the city and county send him their names and addresses.

consideration of State issues.

The young ladies of this city who desire to form themselves into a Harrison and Morton campaign club are requested to meet at Plafflin's Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ed Ward, a workingman, and heretofore a Democrat, says he will vote for General Harri-

son. One of the reasons he gives is the high re-

gard he formed for him when the General was his Sunday-school teacher. Bailey, who was an alleged Democratic candidate for Congress two years ago and suffered an ignominious defeat in his own party by Bynum outgeneraling the English faction, for which

Bailey was acting as a dummy, has hired a hall and will speak to-night. The meeting of Republicans at the Virginiaavenue Rink, Saturday evening, will comprise those from the Seventeenth. Eighteenth, Nine-teenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. John L. Griffiths is to deliver the speech. It is proposed to make this one of the largest gatherings eyer held on

A Democrat yesterday was on the search for information concerning the political complexion of General Harrison's ward. He said he wanted to bet that the General would not carry it, but hesitated until he got the exact figures. When told that m ordinary elections it gave 700 Republican majority, and that there was no doubt about the General getting 1,000 majority there, he decided to save his money.

HAD BEEN AROUND THE WORLD.

Adventures of Two Blackfeet Squaws in Going Into All Climes and Countries.

Township Trustee Many was yesterday called upon by two Indian squaws, nineteen and seventeen years of age, who asked for transportation to Chicago. They said they were members of the Blackfeet tribe, and were endeavoring to make their way back to the reservation in Idaho. They told an almost fabulous story of their lives, but appearances seem to verify the truth of their statements. They said that a few years ago they left their reservation in Idaho with twelve others, there being seven men and seven women in all, and tegan to travel over the world, giving Indian shows. They went West, first to Oregon, and then up through British America to Alaska. Thence they crossed over to Asia and began to traverse that country. They were forbidden to some into China, but were admitted to Japan and many other nations. From Asia they traveled to the Fiji islands and various islands in the Pacific ocean. getting eventually to Australia. They also traversed a portion of Africa, and the entire party swam the Congo river. Much of this time they subsisted entirely on game captured. They finally arrived in England, and after spending a few months in that country, set sail again for America. They landed in the East, and again began their nomadic life. Their party, however, was shortly broken up by desertions, and before they left Pennsylvania all the men bad quit the party. Finally the number was reduced to these two, who have already made their way quite a distance, depending en-tirely upon public charity for means of transportation. At Cincinnati they ob tained assistance at the city firmary with which to get to city. The younger of the girls appeared much the more intelligent of the two, and spoke better English, although neither one could speak the language fluently. The older one insisted, however, on transacting all the business, although she permitted the younger one to act as inter-

and so make their way home to the reservation in Idaho.

preter. The latter was compelled to explain to

Mr. Many that the older one, by reason of her age, was the boss of the "party." The trustee gave them passes to Chicago, and there they ex-

pect to get transportation still farther west,

Fainted in a Court-Room. Yesterday Martha Woolsey, of 88 North Illinois street, had been tried before Judge Irwin on appeal, for assault and battery for slapping Constable Meyer in the face. Flora Hoover and May Van Sickle, who were attending the teachers' institute in an adjoining room, were called, and with the assistance of mished by the Harrison and Morton Glee Club | Dr. Earp the patient recovered.

THE COMING OF GEN. HOVEY

He Will Reach the State Friday, Traversing the Southern Section That Day.

And Halting at Evansville in the Evening, Where He Will Be Joined by Gov. Porter -Political Meetings in Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- General Hovey received a number of telegrams from friends in southern Indiana to-day inquiring when he will pass through their section of country on his way to Mount Vernon, where he will be given an ovation on Saturday. The inquiries state that it is the design to tender him impromptu receptions all along the line between Cincinnati and Evansville on Friday, and they want to know what time he will pass through certain stations or cities. The General will leave Washington at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, arriving at Cincinnati on Friday morning at 7 o'clock. He will leave on the Ohio & Mississippi for Vincenues a 8 o'clock, and from the latter city will go direct to Evansville over the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad. He will spend Friday night in Evansville, where he will be joined by Governor Porter, and on Saturday morning they will proceed to Mt. Vernon. Indications are that his passage through the State will be a continuous ovation, and that his reception at Mt. Vernon, on Saturday, will be one of the largest political demonstrations ever held in southern Indiana.

Another Sentinel Lie Contradicted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal HARTFORD CITY, Aug. 28.-In the Indianapolis Sentinel of Aug. 28 appeared what purported to be an interview by the Sentinel correspondent with Capt. William L. Ritter, a Republican residing near this city. The Sentinel correspondent, among other things, makes Mr. Ritter say that he (Ritter) is satisfied with President Cleveland's administration, and will never vote the Republican ticket again. This afternoon the Journal correspondent drove out to the residence of Mr. Ritter, and, showing him a copy of the paper containing the statements, asked as to their genuineness. Reading the article carefully, Mr. Ritter could scarcely restrain his indignation at the atrocious libel perpetrated upon him, and denounced it as a lie manufactured out of whole cloth. He never made the statements attributed to him. They are entirely foreign to his feelings; on the contrary, he is a Republican, and will vote for Harrison and protection to American industry. It is proper to add that the libelous article emanated from the brain of Dr. H. C. Davison, president of the Marion pension board, and an active local politician. It is strongly believed by citizens generally that Davison is basely prostituting his office to partisan ends, and the belief is fast crystallizing in the minds of citizens at large that Davison ought to be summarily bounced.

The following was handed to your correspondent this evening by Captain Ritter:

"My attention has been called to an article in the Indianapolis Sentinel stating that I would never vote the Republican ticket again. This I emphatically deny, as I am a Republican, always have been, and always expect to be, and I propose to work for Harrison and Morton and the Republican State ticket.

"WM. L. RITTER, "Late Captain, I, 130th Indiana Volunteers."

Chief Sargent Is a Harrison Republican. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 28 .- Knowing that Frank P. Sargeant, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was a member of the Columbia Club, a Republican campaign organization, he was asked if he would consent to an terview on the political situation. "No, sir," said he, "I am at the head of an organization in which there are men of different political parties, and I do not think it would be proper for me to talk politics. I am Republican to the backbone. As an individual I am satisfied that I can conscientiously vote for General Harrison,

and I shall do so." "Can you be quoted as saying that much?"

Meeting at Marco.

"Yes, you can report me in what I have said."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-Marco, Aug. 28.-The club met and was called to order by President Isaac Weaver. After the regular order of business the Hon. Mr. Ragsdale, of Worthington, addressed the club in an able and eloquent speech, in which he showed the bitter feeling of President Cleveland toward the Northern soldiers of the late rebellion in his veto messages. He also charged the Democratic Congressman from this district with saying that laboring men were mullet-heads and mudsills. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The club now numbers over one hundred, and many are men who voted in 1884 for Cleveland, but are glad to get the chance in 1888 to vote for Harrison. Every meeting night brings new re-

Useless Democratic Nominations. Special to the Indianapolis Jonraai.

LAFAYETTE, Aug. 28 .- The Democrats of the Ninth congressional district met here to-day to name a candidate for Congress. All the counties, save Hamilton, were represented. Ex-Senator Kemp, of Frankfort, was chosen permanent chairman. James McCabe, of Williamsport, Warren county, was placed in nomination by Howard county, and all the counties seconded the nomination, save Warren, whose chairman ciaimed that it was her right to nominate the man, not second his nomination. Mr. McCabe protested against the nomination, but finally accepted it, saying he would do the best he could Robert West, of Clinton county, was nomi-nated, for joint Representative for Tippecanoe and Clinton counties.

Vanderburg Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal EVANSVILLE, Aug. 28 .- The Republicans of Vanderburg county held a convention here this afternoon and selected delegates to the congressional and judicial conventions. Hon. Frank B. Posey, of Petersburg, was present and added much enthusiasm to the gathering. He has been traveling extensively of late over the First district, and he is so encouraged at the manner in which Republicans are working that he stated to the convention to-day that there is no ques-tion but that every county in the First district will give majorities for both General Hovey for Governor and General Harrison for President

Colonel Nelson at Crawfordsville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CRAWFORDSVILLE, Aug. 28 .- The Harrison and Morton Club was addressed this evening at the court-house by Hon. Thos. H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, in a telling speech that urged the Republicans on to victory. A large audience was present. The club and drum corps escorted Colonel Nelson to the court-house before the hour of speaking. The Republicans of Montgomery are wide awake, and are organizing clubs all over the county.

Threatened to Kill His Wife.

Martha J. Smith wants a divorce from her husband, Dillard H., because she alleges he treated her cruelly and threatened to kill her. She asks, in the suit filed yesterday, for the custody of their child, which is now detained by its grandparents. A restraining order is also wanted against defendant to keep him from interfering with plaintiff and disposing of his property. They were married eleven years ago.

Released from Prison. Charles Brown, who was given a four years' sentence by the United States court in 1884 for robbing the postoffice at Jeffersonville, was yesterday released on order of United States Marshal Hawkins, his time having expired. He originally came from Detroit. Mich. Before his last trial he broke jail in Crawford county, where he was being held for jury action, but

Need of Remodeling Our School System. Prof. H. H. Boyesen, in the September Forum.

I expect to meet with much opposition when I declare my conviction that our public school system will sconer or later have to be radically remodeled. It is an academic system-a university curriculum on a restricted scale-similar in kind, differing only in degree. The culture which it imparts is academic, and has but small

destined to be disappointed, and engenders, as a consequence, discontent and disaffection toward the State which fails to satisfy the expectations it has aided in arousing.

WHAT HAVE OUR SOLDIERS DONE? They Saved the Country and Ask Recognition

of Their Services.

Alvin P. Hovey, in House of Representatives, April 20. But we are asked, What bave the ex-soldiers and sailors done that they now so imperatively demand legislation? The great ship called the "South" had lost her bearings and was drifting without compass or pilot, in storms and tempests, in the midst of rocks and shoals, near the great maelstrom of certain destruction. Her great danger was seen by thousands, who rushed to her rescue. Many perished in their gallant effort to save her, whilst thousands returned from that terrible storm wounded, maimed, and with broken and shattered constitutions. But they saved the old ship from destruction. They brought her safely out to navigable waters and into the open and placid seas of sunshine and prosperity. And now the salvors of that old vessel come into this great court and ask that their services may be recognized by our government, and for a small salvage that will keep many of the maimed and wounded from the chilling blasts of hunger and adversity. They are not asking alms, nor begging to be placed upon the lists of pensioners for charity; but they demand that all shall be treated alike for their gallant services.

Would it be just to demand salvage from the owners of that old ship alone? No one asks it; but all should willingly join in doing justice, and in conferring that honor upon them which their daring, their gallantry, their sufferings and their sacrifices have so richly deserved. But now let us drop the metaphor, and come down to realities. What would the North be today, and what would be the condition of the South, had a separation of the States been consummated? Does any reasonable man suppose that the great Mississippi river, with its 20,000 miles (of tributary navigable waters, could be severed at Cairo and have peace in our land? Is the history of the settlement of the great West forgotten? Is it forgotten how Spain forbade the commerce of the West from passing down that river to the Gulf of Mexico, and how nearly our country, at that early day, came to being torn asunder

Let us cast a retrospective glance at the condition of our country at that time. One hundred years ago the kingdom of Spain was the owner of the Louisiana territory, embracing New Orleans, the mouth of the Mississippi river, and a vast wilderness now covered by several States, and containing more than one-fourth of the whole territory of the present limits of the United States. Immigration was rapidly filling the rich lands bordering on the Ohio, the Cum-berland, the Tennessee and the Wabash rivers, and the first settlers were producing a large surplus annually of beef, corn and pork, which

Spain, in 1784, had prohibited the navigation of the Mississippi river, and before that date had levied taxes upon the produce sent to New Or-leans to the amount of 21 per cent. The people of Tennessee, Kentucky, and the territory north-west of the Onio river, rose in arms against this unnatural outrage, and demanded free naviga-tion to the Gulf of Mexico, which was refused, and a large amount in value of the cargoes of our flat-boats was seized and confiscated by the Spanish authorities. General George Rogers Clark then raised a small number of armed men, and made reprisals from Spanish subjects, at Vincennes and other localities. At that time war with Spain seemed imminent. Some of the older States sided with Spain, and desired if possible to fore the commerce of the West into the Eastern cities. In this condition a separation of the West from the Eastern States was warmly discussed, and many able letters were printed and scattered, threatening secession and the aid of our old enemy Great Britain if the East did not join in shaking the Spanish shackels off of our Western commerce.

In 1800 Spain, by a secret treaty made at San Ildefonso, ceded the whole of the Louisiana territory to France. When Jefferson, who was then President, discovered this secret treaty, he became alarmed and was fearful that trouble with France would ensue. He immediately wrote to Livingston, our minister at Paris. "There was," he said, "one spot on the face of the earth so important to the United States that whoever held it was, for that very reason, naturally and forever our enemy; and that spot was New Orleans. The day France took possession of that city the ancient friendship between her and the United States ended. Alliance with Great Britain became necessary, and the sentence that was to keep France below low-water mark became fixed." (Jefferson to

Livingston, April 18, 1802.) Jefferson then caused negotiations to be opened with France for the purchase of a small epet or territory near the mouth of our great river, to be used as a place of outlet and deposit for the increasing surplus commerce of the West. James Monroe was sent as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the courts of Spain and France to aid our ministers, Livingston and Pickering, in negotiating the purchase. After much dailying with the artful Talleyrand, the whole of the Louisiana territory in 1803 was purchased for \$15,000,000 from Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul of France. This produced great excitement in the Eastern States, and bitter partisan assaults were made upon Jefferson by the ablest orators

and journals of that day. Among all the great statesmen of the past Jefferson was regarded as the strictest of the strict constructionists of our Constitution. He knew that under that instrument he had no expressed power to make the purchase, but the necessity for the commerce of the West and the peace of our country was so great that he dared to rise above the letter of that sacred instrument which the master minds of the world had made. He relied upon the good sense of the people to ratify the purchase, and it was done, and done to save the secession of the West from the Eastern States. He clearly foresaw that the commerce which floated on more than 20,000 miles of navigable rivers must pass unob-

The wisest and most skillful surgeons in the world could not preserve life in the severed parts of the human body. The attempt to tie the arteries would be useless and ridiculous, and to cut the Mississippi in two parts or divide it between contiguous nations would be just as absurd and ridiculous. Blood would never cease to flow from such a surgical operation. Besides our great inland lakes and rivers that annually transmit billions of dollars' worth of produce through the throat of that great Father of of Waters, over 153,000 miles of railroad now, like great hoops of steel, bind every part of this great country together. To hinder the navigation of these streams and tear apart the steel ligaments that cover the land like network would be as fatal to our Nation as it would be to life to tear the strings, fibers, and arteries from the human heart.

I have often wondered how intelligent men could even dream of dividing the Mississippi river, and how they could think it would be possible to rub the discordant institution of slavery along the rugged, solid puritanical edges of the Northern States and even hope for peace. No, Mr. Chairman, the United States can never separate in peace. Separation would inevitably entail continual war. And now, as these great arteries and lines of commerce carry the productions of over sixty-three millions of people to and from the seas, from the North to the South, from the East to the West, lot it be forever understood and remembered, let it be shouted from the house-tops, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean, that we must not and can not separate the States of our great and glorious Nation. The North could not separate from the South with less injury than the South would suffer by a separation from the

ROBERT GARRETT'S INSANITY. Terrible Scene in His Private Car While Traveling in New York.

New York Special.
In explanation of the sudden departure from

New York's fashionable resort the story about

the Richfield waters disagreeing with Mr. Garrett was concocted. It had not the slightest basis of fact. A telegram was sent to Philadelphia summoning the railroad magnate's private car to the Springs, and the invalid was conveyed to it after nightfall, accompanied by his wife, his sister, his family physician, several personal friend and three strong male nurses. The dostor, who felt himself personally responsible for his petient's safe transit, himself locked the doors at either end of the car and closed every window doubly, pulling down the second glass in each. Then he spoke quietly to Mr. Garrett and told him that if he would go at once to his berth he would get a night's good rest and would feel much refreshed in the morning. Mr. Garrett pleasantly assented and quickly complied, and all the occupants in the car rejoiced in the prospect of prolonged sleep, much needed through constant watching. The family physician had been asleep but a short time when he was awakened by a bloodcurdling shrick. Springing to his feet he saw Mr. Garrett, as naked as when he came into the world, fairly flying through the car. The shricking man rushed to one of the doors and attempted to open it. Finding this impossible, he turned upon the men in the party, who were now pursuing him. The battle which ensued is described by one of the participants as the most dreadful sight he ever witnessed. Mr. Garrett is still young, and is broad shouldered and physically vigorous. His Princeton training made him an athlete. The six strong men who sprang upon him found it almost impossible to control without hurting him. reference to the life which the great majority of the pupils will have to lead. It kindles an ambition in them which, in nine cases out of ten, is that he had Jay Gould confined in a cell,

"where," to use his own language, "I intend keeping him until he rots." His perverted mind made him believe that while he was asleep several of Gould's minions, armed with knives and revolvers, came to the side of his berth and threatened to kill him if he did not release their chief. When he fled they pursued him, and he imagined that his physician, the nurses and his friends were the pursuers. He battled with them all night long, and one of those engaged in the average done for name of the second that the number of the second the directions, and you will find that the terrible strife said to me concerning it that the incidents of that night would never pass

from his memory. Whether or not it had been determined to take Mr. Garrett to an asylum for the insane, this outbreak resolved all hesitation. The moment New York was reacned Mr. Garnett was taken at once to the New York Hospital and temporarily confined there, and then the family physician bastened to the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane and selected suitable apartments for him. His wife and sister and several attendants went to the Brevoort House, where a friend kindly personated Mr. Garrett in order that the newspapers might be deceived. Soon afterwards the afflicted man was transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and since then reports as to his condition have been issued from the Brevoort

His physicians privately admit that Mr. Gar-rett is afflicted with paresis, which is the medical term for what lay folks call softening of the brain. They say that, as in John McCullough's case, he will have a period of apparent recovery, but that after that the lapses will be more frequent and prolonged until death ensues, which is now a conclusion which no mortal power can prevent.

Information Desired,

Iowa State Register. Every few days the Register is asked to give the number of ex-confederate soldiers now holding federal office. We have not the desired information at hand, and presume it could not be obtained outside the records of the various departments in which the different appointments were made. But we would offer a suggestion which, if acted upon, might develop some information that would be interesting to many people. Suppose some member of Congress introduce a resolution calling upon the heads of each department to give the number of ex-confederate and the number of Union soldiers that have been appointed to office since Mr. Cleve-land became President. We should be glad to publish the result, whatever it shows, and the result may surprise some of us. If it shall appear that there have been five Union soldiers given prominent positions under the government to one ex-confederate, we shall be glad to make proper acknowledgement and give proper credit. If it shall appear that the figures should be reversed, that fact should be known. Of course the Democratic party could have no objection to letting these facts be known, and Mr. Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet would very cheerfully furnish the information if requested to do so. Will some member kindly make the request by formal resolution in the House?

Might Have Known It. Burlington Free Press.

Ella Wheeler-Wilcox wears a white bathingsnit with pink stockings. Anybody would sus pect as much from reading her poems.

Advice to Mothers: Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once; it produes nat-

ural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Excursion to Oskaloosa. Ia.,

PANHANDLE ROUTE,

Sept. 3 to 10, 1888. Tickets good going via Kokomo, Logansport and Chicago, and to return thirty days from date of sale. Fare for the round trip \$12.05. For tickets and information apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Station, or George Rech, ticket agent Pennsyl-vania lines, 48 West Washington street. H. R. DERING, Asst. G. P. A. Penns. Lines.

Friends' Excursion to Oskaloosa, Ia., VANDALIA LINE,

Sept. 3 to 10. Fare \$12.05 for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days from date of sale. For particulars apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent Union Station, or George Rech, ticket agent Vandalia line, 48 West Washington street.

H. R. DERING. Asst. G. P. A. Vandalia Line.

Charity Excursions to Cincinnati.

SEPT. 1 AND 2. Via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. Only \$2.50 for the round trip. For the benefit of the organ-ized charities of Indianapolis. Tickets good going on regular trains Saturday and Sunday and on special fast train leaving Indianapolis at 6:45 A. M., Sunday, Sept. 2; good returning until Wednesday night, Sept. 5. Remember the route; also, that you are aiding a worthy cause.

VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RAILWAY. The Bee-line (Indianapolis & St. Louis railway) will sell tickets to Oskaloosa, Ia., on Sept. 3 to 10, at the rate of \$12.05 for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days returning. For full particulars call at Bee-line ticket offices, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot, and 138} South Illi-T. C. PECK, P. A. nois street.

Half Rates to Oskaloosa, Ia.

Cheap Rates to Chicago. Remember there is no change in the fare via the I., B. & W. route. It still remains \$270, one way, and \$5 round trip. For tickets, etc., call at city ticket office, 138 South Illinois st. GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt.

The Travelers' Index On first page is of special interest to those who purchase railway tickets. In it will be found cheap rates covering nearly all of the United States. Read it; don't fail.

Interesting to Merchant Tailors.

FOR SALE. The stock of fine merchant tailoring goods, in lots or as a whole, at 18 N. Pennsylvania street. Apply to Tom P. Egan.

FRIEND, a word with you! If you are troubled with any skin diseases or other cutaneous irritation, use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Do likewise if your complexion be pimpled, blotched or sallow. You won't regret it. Sold by all druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one third the size of the other, and I was in a hopless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your Curicus a Remedies, and the result was to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect and not a sign of the disease

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga. Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases. I have been a terrible sufferer for years from dis-eases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICUFA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's.

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Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

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Soreness, Lamoness, Strains and Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura

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